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BIG BATTLE RAGES ALONG ODER, 40 KMS. EAST OF FRANKFURT

Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army Crosses River and Reaches Luben

Map on Page 2

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—Marshal Gregory Zhukov 1st White Russian Army forces continued their advance toward the Oder River and furious fighting has developed in the area of Zielenzig, Landberg and Soldin, 40 kilometers east of Frankfurt, according to front dispatches received here.

With his tank forces in Brandenberg Province reinforced by infantry divisions, Marshal Zhukov is attacking strongly at the Oder-Warthe bend. The fighting is at the present going on about midway between Frankfurt and the eastern German frontier.

The northern flank of Marshal Zhukov is attacking strongly at the Odar-Warthe bend. The fighting is at the present going on about midway between Frankfurt and the eastern German frontier.

The northern flank of Marshal Ivan Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army, on the other hand, crossed the Oder River and advanced 16 kilometers to the west, reaching Luben, north of Liegnitz, according to front dispatches. The German town of Steinau, on the Oder, northeast of Luben, thus was again encircled by the Soviet forces. The Germans by their Tiger tanks, however, succeeded in breaking through the encirclement.

Large Forces Massed

By SUSUMU EJIRI

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—German military authorities have named the recent winter offensive of the Soviet forces "Super-Offensive," and indeed in its scope and conditions it makes the present fighting the decisive battle between Germany and the Soviets. The battle on the Western Front is also a big battle of modern arms, but the total anti-Axis strength is only 80 divisions. Furthermore as there are natural barriers which have existed, as well as man-made obstacles such as the Maginot Line on the Western Front, it is not so easy to strike at the heart of the German territory.

On the contrary, on the Eastern Front there is a great Soviet strength made up of 350 divisions and about 7,000 tanks, and furthermore all rivers and lakes which ordinarily form defense barriers are now entirely frozen, and tanks can easily cross over them. It is thus not an easy task to stop the onrush of the Red Army.

The strength of the Red Army that is now trying to enter Germany on the line from East Prussia to Slovakia is estimated at 320 divisions, with an average of 10,000 men to each division, 35 tank crops and about 10 units of small tank corps attached to infantry divisions. One tank corps consists of one tank brigade and one mechanized infantry divisions. One tank corps consists of one tank brigade and one mechanized infantry brigade, possessing about 150 tanks. Thus the total number of the Soviet tanks is estimated at about 7,000.

According to an unofficial statement of the German military authorities, the Red Army in the East Prussian area consists of 43 divisions and two tank divisions, while the Red Army advancing toward Danzig is 58 divisions and six tank corps strong. There are also about 70 divisions and a powerful tank corps detailed in the Breslau area, where one tank came to within 10 kilometers of the front according to reports.

In the central sector where the Soviet forces are advancing directly toward Berlin, it is said that they are already 150 kilometers east of the German capital. Although the fighting line has advanced a great deal, the military strength detailed in this sector seems to be comparatively small, and it appears as if the Soviets are trying to break through the line by means of her tank strength.

As seen by the above, the Soviets have opened the great offensive from both the northern and southern wings, and are attempting to make a real advance toward Berlin, after drawing the German reserves to the two lines and then smashing their strength. In the present operation the Soviet tank corps is immediately followed by supply motor car corps and mechanized infantry corps, in imitation of the German strategy used in France at the beginning of the war. Thus the enemy has been able to advance at the surprising speed of 20 to 30 kilometers a day, due to the remarkable supply facilities. There are five Soviet army corps, but there is no one commander controlling them all, and Marshal Josef Stalin is directing all commanders of the army corps from Moscow. Each commander is authorized to a fairly extensive limit to take his own strategic action. It is because of such a command system that the Soviet forces have been able to make such a speedy advance.

The German side is still holding newly formed crack divisions as reserve strength, and thus it is expected that those reserves would be mobilized for starting a big counter-offensive as on the Western Front. This reserve strength may be used for the entire front to check the Soviet advance, or may be concentrated at one or two places to break through the enemy line, even at the sacrifice of one or two places broken through by the enemy. When the latter strategy is adopted the Germans must be prepared for street fighting in Berlin although it may be for only a time.

On the other hand, the American forces will not let this good opportunity pass without utilizing it. The tendency of the American forces to start a great offensive shortly is becoming very strong. The situation in these coming two weeks will be very important, but the Germans a calmly engaged in the execution of their respective duties, placing full confidence in the Supreme Comman and the officers and men of the German army. At the same time the National Socialist Party is guiding the people and spurring their fighting spirit.

Snow Drifts Isolate Hundreds of Villages All Over British Isles

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—Hundreds of villages throughout the British Isles particularly in the hilly districts are semi-isolated by snow drifts, according to a Reuter's dispatch from London. For days many villages were completely cut off and 44 degrees of frost, or 12 degrees below zero fahrenheit, were recorded at the Pennoyre Estate gardens near Brecon, Wales, on Friday. This is believed to be the lowest in the British Isles for many years, the report further revealed, adding that West Wales last week had the heaviest fall of snow in 12 years. Reports from London said that several hundred soldiers are employed in London for the transportation of coal and are distributing coal to the civilian population in army lorries. Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel, was sharply criticized in the House of Commons today for not having made better preparations. Replying to his critics the Minister declared that such unprecedented weather conditions could not be foreseen.

RIFT OVER WALLACE GRAVE

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 31.—The unconfirmation by the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee of the nomination of Henry A. Wallace as the new Secretary of Commerce may cause the biggest split in the Democratic Party since the famous Supreme Court reorganization plan in 1937, according to a Washington report today.

The dispatch said that the discord is between the liberal elements of the Party headed by Wallace himself when he was the Vice President and the southern Democrats represented by Senators Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrat; Walter F. George, Georgia Democrat; and Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina Democrat. Senator Byrd called it the biggest split yet in the Democratic Party.

An AP report said that Wallace's friend look for him to emerge from the whole controversy as a strong 1948 presidential candidate.

In the meantime, Wallace's nomination will probably go back to the Senate Commerce Committee until President Roosevelt can take time out from his war duties to personally investigate into the matter.

Solons Hear Marshall, King

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 29.—Members of Congress listened today to the talks given by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Navy and Chief of Naval Operations, who described the present status of the war and future operations, according to a Washington report.

MEETING OF 'BIG THREE' SAID ALREADY STARTED

Other Reports Claim Parley Imminent; Whereabouts Of Leaders Unknown

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 31.—Washington and London dispatches indicated that the meeting of the "Big Three" is imminent while others said that it may have already begun as all the principal British and American conferees have disappeared from their usual stations.

The reports said that President Roosevelt failed to deliver his birthday speech in person yesterday while Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, failed to appear in the House of Commons to answer questions that had been directed at them.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, who has been in Italy, left Italy by plane today for an unrevealed destination presumably in the East together with Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's personal adviser. Reports said that both Stettinius and Hopkins visited the Allied Mediterranean Headquarters as guests of Lieutenant General Joseph McNarney, U.S. Deputy Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. The French Exchange Telegraph reported that Hopkins after conferring with the Allied military leaders in Rome left for Moscow by plane.

No details are available on the whereabouts of Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, whose travels are shrouded in extreme secrecy.

Hopkins Sees Pope Pius

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, conferred with Pope Pius XII in Rome today, according to a Rome report.

Hopkins arrived in Rome yesterday and also met Aloide de Gaspar Foreign Minister of the Italian Bonomi Government.

In a press interview, Hopkins said that he believed the United States would seek to fully implement the Dumbarton Oaks plan at the forthcoming meeting of the "Big Three" Powers. He also told the newspapermen that his talks with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, President General Charles de Gaulle and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault during his trip to London and Paris were most encouraging. He added that he believed full agreement would be reached on the plan for postwar Germany.

Concerning the situation in Italy, he declared that shipping limitation were making it impossible to provide sufficient food for everyone in Italy. He cautioned against expecting a vast amount of shipping to become available after the defeat of Germany for he said that the Pacific war would promptly absorb the ships which are relieved.

Meanwhile, the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, London, said that the note in which Roosevelt set forth his views for Britain is understood to urge firstly, immediate agreement on total postward demobilization of enemy countries; secondly, creation of an interim Anti-Axis Executive Council to deal with the European and East Asian problems; and thirdly, establishment of an anti-Axis cooperative machinery to deal with "liberated" Europe as a matter of joint responsibility

It was reported that if time permits, Hopkins may continue to Moscow before the heads of the three nations get together.

Sees Churchill, Eden

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—It was officially stated today that Harry Hopkins, Lease-Lend Administrator and President Roosevelt's personal envoy, has been in London recently and it is believed that Hopkins' visit to London is connected with the preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming talks between Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Josef Stalin, according to a London dispatch.

A Paris radio announced earlier that Hopkins had arrived on Saturday "in connection with the imminent Three Power conference." It said that Hopkins who was in London for nearly a week had a number of talks with Churchill, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, John Winant, United States Ambassador in London, and other Ministers. It said that the discussions covered a wide area. Hopkins was also received in audience by King George VI.

Enemy Will Be Crushed and Crisis Overcome at All Cost, Hitler Says

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—That the enemy must be annihilated at all cost, despite setbacks or bitter trials, was the keynote of the address delivered by Fuehrer Hitler to the German nation yesterday on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of his assuming the leadership of the German people as Chancellor of the German Reich. His address, in gist, follows:

"When, 12 years ago, Reich President von Hindenburg entrusted me, as leader of the strongest party, with the Chancellorship, Germany was freed by the same situation internally as she is facing today with regard to world politics.

"After the breakdown of 1918 it was not realized that the old world was about to disappear and a new world would take its place, that it was not a question of supporting and preserving what had been proved to be decaying and outdated, but that it was necessary to replace all this by something which was really healthy.

"The out-of-date social order was broken and any attempt to preserve it was bound to be useless. The situation at that time, therefore, was not different from what it is today, although today it is on a larger scale when the middle-class states are condemned to annihilation and when only the consolidated communities of peoples are able to withstand the greatest crisis Europe has passed through for many centuries.

"Only six years of peace have been given us since January 30, 1933. A stupendous amount of work has been accomplished during these six years, and still more had been planned. The most important achievement, however, during these six years was that we have been able, with superhuman efforts, to put the German military body on a healthy basis, namely, to equip it above all else, not with material strength only but to endow it with the spiritual will of self preservation.

"The terrible fate which today is overtaking the East, where hundreds of thousands of people are being killed, will be mastered by us eventually despite all setbacks and bitter trials. If this is at all possible, it will be solely because since 1933 the German people have changed completely inwardly. Long before National Socialism came into power, bitter fighting was already raging against Jewish Bolshevism. If this Bolshevism, in 1919 and 1920, did not overrun Europe, it was solely because it was weak and not yet sufficiently armed.

"The attempt to eliminate Poland was not abandoned out of pity for Poland, but on account of the lost battle for Warsaw. The intention to annihilate Hungary was not carried out not because the plans were changed but because the necessary military force, could not be maintained. The attempt to smash Germany also was not abandoned because Germany should be spared, but because the natural strength of resistance of our people could not be overcome.

"The Jewish elements then tried a well-planned inner stirring-up of our people. They found their best allies in those foolish people who would not recognize the fact that the period of the middle-class was ended and would never return.

"In the midst of a gigantic economic, social and cultural reconstruction, particularly as regards education, National Socalism equipped the German people with a strength which could be converted into assets of military value. The resistance power of our nation has increased since January 30, 1933, to such an extent that it cannot be compared with former times.

"The preservation of this inner resistance strength is the most reliable guarantor of final victory. If Europe today is attacked by a serious illness, the States affected will either overcome this illness at all cost, or they will perish. It is therefore our unchangeable will in this fight for the preservation of our people against the most gruesome fate of all times, not to shrink back from anything and to loyally obey the command to save our nation.

"In this struggle, therefore, there is one thing to be noted, namely, he who fights honorably can save his life as well as that of those dear to him; anyone stabbing the nation in the back, so to speak, will meet a disgraceful death under any circumstances.

"A few months, and again a few weeks ago, leaders of the anti-Axis nations openly proclaimed Germany's fate. They were admonished by their press to be a little more discreet, that it was wiser to promise something even if they did not intend to keep their promises. As an unrelenting National Socialist and a fighter for my people, I should like at this opportunity once for all, to assure those leaders and statesmen that any attempt to influence National Socialist Germany by means of verbiage, such as was used by President Wilson shows a naivite which present-day Germany does not comprehend. Any promise made by these leaders and statesmen today carries absolutely no weight since the world knows they are no longer able to keep such promises.

"I repeat my prophecy that England will not only not be in a position to curb Bolshevism, but her development will of necessity be more and more affected by this process of dissolution. All those small European nations who, relying on Allied promises, capitulated ... facing complete extermination. Whoever this fate will overtake them sooner or later is of no importance whatsoever. Tactical considerations only induce the Jews of the Kremlin to be more brutal in one instance and less so in another. The result will always be the same. This fate, however, will not overtake Germany.

"Whatever our enemies may devise, whatever sufferings they may cause to German cities, provinces and, above all, to our people, all this is nothing compared with the utter misery and misfortune which will come to us if the plutocratic-Bolshevists are victorious.

"On this, the 12th anniversary of our taking over of power, it is absolutely necessary to solidify our determination to fight anywhere, and under any conditions, until final victory crowns our efforts. I should not like to leave the slightest doubt as regards present daily life which is exclusively determined by my duties. I have only one duty: To work and to fight for my people.

"Of this duty I can be relieved by Him only who has entrusted me with it. It rested with Providence to extinguish my life and thereby end my work by a bomb which on July 20 last year exploded only one and a half meters away from me. I consider the fact that the Almighty protected me that day as a confirmation of the command given to me. In the years to come I shall, therefore, continue along this road uncompromisingly. I shall promote the interests of my people unswervingly in the conviction that the Almighty will always lead him who, during all his life, has wanted nothing but to preserve his people from a fate which it does not deserve.

"Therefore at this hour I appeal to you, the German people, and especially to my fellow combatants and to all soldiers, to arm yourselves with a yet greater and harder will to resist until, as once before, we can place on the tomb of those who fell during this gigantic struggle, a wreath with the inscription: "And Yet You Have Won." I expect every German to do his duty and to bear any sacrifice which may be asked of him. I expect every healthy German to fight to the last. I expect all those who are invalids or who are ill or otherwise incapable of strenuous work to do whatever they can with all their energy. I expect the citizens of every town and city to forge arms for this fight, and I expect every citizen to restrict his personal requirements to the utmost and thus provide bread for our soldiers and workmen in this fight. Moreover, I expect all women and girls to support this struggle to the best of their ability. I appeal with particular confidence to the youth of Germany.

"By forming such a community, we may ask the Almighty of his mercy and benediction. More cannot be done by a people than that everyone who can fight should fight, that everyone who can work should work, and that all should sacrifice with one thought only in mind. To secure liberty and national honor and thus the future of our life. However overwhelming the crisis may seem at the present moment, it will eventually be overcome by our unshakable will, our determination to sacrifice and by our ability."

Czech Leader Ridiculed

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—The recognition by Eduard Benes, President of the exile Czechoslovakian Government in London, of the Polish Lublin Committee is interpreted by German political circles to indicate that Benes obviously "did not want to miss the bus to Moscow." German circles opine that Benes, about whom strange rumors have been circulating of late, undoubtedly wanted to prevent the formation of a Czech counter-committee.

15 NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED BY ARMY

Fujie Heads Eastern Area; Kobayashi Named Chief of Staff Of Forces in China

General Keisuke Fujie has been appointed Commander of the Eastern Army District, Lieutenant General Asasaburo Kobayashi named Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Lieutenant General Einosuke Sudo appointed Chief of Staff of the Defense Headquarters, and Major General Hiroshi Nukada named Director of the Personnel Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, it was announced by the War Ministry on Thursday. Simultaneously, the appointment of the Commanders and the Chiefs of Staff of various Army districts, including those newly established, were announced by the War Ministry the same day.

The text of the War Ministry's announcement follows:

"The following appointments have been made:

"General Keisuke Fujie appointed Commander of the Eastern Army District.

"Lieutenant General Masakazu Kawabe appointed Commander of the Central Army District.

"Lieutenant General Teiichi Yoshimoto appointed Commander of the Northeastern Army District.

"Lieutenant General Isamu Yokoyama appointed Commander of the Western Army District.

"Lieutenant General Kiichiro Higuchi appointed Commander of the Northern Army District.

"Lieutenant General Tasuku Okada appointed Commander of the Eastern Sea Army District.

"Major General Hiroshi Nukada appointed Director of the Personnel Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry.

"Lieutenant General Asasaburo Kobayashi appointed Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

"Lieutenant General Einosuke Sudo appointed Chief of Staff of the Defense Headquarters.

"Major General Saburo Hagi appointed Chief of Staff of the Northern Army District.

"Major General Masami Ishii appointed Chief of Staff of the Northeastern Army District.

"Lieutenant General Eiichi Tatsumi appointed Chief of Staff of the Eastern Army District.

"Major General Masuzo Fujimura appointed Chief of Staff of the Eastern Sea Army District.

"Lieutenant General Michio Kunitake appointed Chief of Staff of the Central Army District.

"Lieutenant General Wataro Yoshinaka appointed Chief of Staff of the Western Army District."

UPPER HOUSE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES VITAL ISSUES

Idemitsu Interpellates on So-called Decisive War Structure of Country

The House of Peers sat in a general meeting of the Budget Committee at 10 a.m. Thursday and there was no plenary session. Interpellations were put by several members on vital issues.

Sukezo Idemitsu questioned on the so-called decisive war structure of this country, while Atsushi Akaike asked about agricultural administration. The foodstuff problem was taken up by Dr. Kotaro Sengoku. Appropriate answers were made by Government officials concerned.

Viscount Masuzo Nomura put queries on the national livelihood. The labor mobilization of school students was the theme of question put by Viscount Kiyokata Funabashi.

In the same House the committee meetings for the Overseas Fund Bank and Tax Increase were held during the morning.

There was no plenary session in the House of Representatives. The House's committee meetings of petition, civil suit, corporation, bond issue, mariners' treatment and others were held in the morning and afternoon.

Kato Heads Press Body

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—The elections for the presidency of the Foreign Press Association for 1945 have resulted in the selection of Minoo Kato, Berlin correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi of Japan, as president; Henrik von Ringsted of Denmark as acting president, and Jan Stoffels of Holland as secretary. Others elected to fill other posts in the Association are correspondents from Denmark, Holland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Serbia.

Five Enemy Vessels Blasted by Fighters In Attack on Akyab

Domei

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, January 31.—Contacting a group of enemy transports in Akyab harbor, crack Japanese Fighter Units, on the night of January 29, carried out smashing attacks, instantaneously sinking two large transports and another small vessel which looked like a destroyer with accurate bomb hits and heavily damaged two large transports. Meanwhile, the enemy counteroffensive in the Arakan area on land and sea has assumed increased proportions from the beginning of this year, with the landing on Akyab and shortly afterward on Myebon. Furthermore, the enemy effected landings on Ramri and Cheduba Islands and, under protection of surface craft operating in the waters near Akyab and of the air force based at Chittagong, the landed enemy forces have been active in the Arakan area.

NEW SYSTEM IN EFFECT FOR REGIONAL COUNCILS

Closer Liaison Now Possible With Promulgation of Imperial Ordinances

The proposed system of making closer the liaison between the Chairman of the Regional Administrative Councils, Army Commanders and Commanders of the Naval Stations for the purpose of concentrating the national strength on sure victory in the war was materialized on Wednesday when the Imperial Ordinance concerning the Regional Administrative Councils and two other Imperial Ordinances were revised and promulgated by the Government. These Imperial Ordinances came into force on the same day.

Following the enforcement of the new system the Government has abolished the Hokuriku Regional Administrative Council and instead established the Kwanto-Shinetsu Regional Administrative Council. In the new Council will be included Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Niigata and Nagano prefectures.

It has also been announced that the Tokai-Hokuriku Regional Administrative Council has been established, including in it Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Ishikawa and Toyama prefectures. The Kinki Regional Administrative Council comprises Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama and Fukui prefectures.

As a result, the whole administrative districts of Japan will be divided into eight regions instead of nine as hitherto. Tamon Maeda, Governor of Niigata Prefecture and Chairman of the Hokuriku Regional Administrative Council, has resigned his positions with the abolition of the Council. Succeeding Mr. Maeda, Kingo Nomura, former Chief of the Home Ministry Police Affairs Bureau, Thursday was appointed Governor of Niigata Prefecture.

In compliance with the new administrative system, the Army also has decided to introduce revision in the army ditricts and incidental revision. The military ordinances concerning this were promulgated in the Official Gazette on January 24 to be effective on February 11.

According to the revision, two new army districts, namely, the Tohoku and Tokai districts, will Hokubu districts. Partial revision has also been made ni the divisional and regimental districts.

Shizuoka, Shikoku Areas Hit

Three Mariana-based B-29's raided the Shikoku and Tokai districts between Wednesday night and the following morning. The first raider penetrated the skies over the southwestern part of Ehime Prefecture at 9 p.m. The bomber dropped some bombs in the forest area and fled after passing over Kochi Bay. This was followed by another B-29 which carried out a raid over Mie Prefecture after passing over Kochi and Tokushima shortly after 10:30 p.m. The raider fled after flying over Atsumi Peninsula. A few bombs were dropped in paddy fields and in a forest in Mie, but practically no damage was caused. Coming from the direction of Atsumi Peninsula, the third raider passed over the western part of Shizuoka Prefecture at about 3:30 a.m. on Thursday. The raider dropped some bombs in paddy fields before fleeing toward the sea.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST ENEMY MANEUVERS IN DAMORTIS SECTOR

Desperate Long-Range Shelling Being Directed at Japanese Position at Rozario

By T. TADA

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE ON LUZON ISLAND, February 1.—Fiercely attacking the enemy forces which from their bridgehead near Lingayen Bay have been attempting to penetrate into Rozario, 10 kilometers east of Damortis, Japanese Units on the spot have been relentlessly shattering the enemy maneuvers at various places.

Some 200 enemy troops which had launched a frontal attack against the Japanese on January 27 suffered tremendous losses in air engagement lasting for two and a half hours. At the same time one enemy section challenged the Japanese from the northwestern direction, but all the enemy troops were wiped out in the course of the Japanese attack with land mines. On the night of the same day, the Japanese in the Damortis area carried out smashing bayonet-charges into the enemy position and scored brilliant results in the ensuing operations at various places.

The enemy, in the meantime, madly directed long-range gunfire from the direction of San Fabian and started bombarding Rozario from early yesterday morning. In the Posorrubio area, the enemy has been repeatedly attacking the Japanese main position, however, no development has been witnessed in the war situation while the enemy force has been suffering great personnel losses.

The composite war results obtained by the Japanese in the San Fabian and Posorrubio areas in a period from January 9 to January 20, are as follows:

The enemy casualties numbered 4070 including killed and wounded, 21 landing barges were blasted, five planes downed and numerous arms captured or blasted including cluding 28 machineguns, 18 trench-mortars, five speed-guns, seven field-guns and one automatic gun. Furthermore, 19 encampments, 33 trucks, 41 tanks, and other weapons, ammunition, and foodstuffs were seized.

The war results obtained by the Japanese during the three days from January 21 include 1,300 enemy soldiers killed or wounded, while numerous arms were destroyed including 26 tanks, 40 trucks, four field-guns, two trench-mortars, eight anti-tank guns, five machineguns, and others. Nineteen encampments, one food supply dump, two fuel dumps, one ammunition dump and 25,000 bullets of various kinds were also blasted.

Enemy Boats Sunk

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 1.—Japanese Air Units attacked a group of small enemy barges in the Camotes Sea toward evening of January 29 and sank several.

Manila Raided

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 1.—An aggregate of 140 B-24 and B-25 planes raided Manila district on January 27. Some 100 enemy planes made their appearance in the area on January 28. Three of the raiders were shot down. On January 29 approximately 140 enemy planes against raided Manila. One plane was shot down.

Yiojima Bombed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, February 1.—Yiojima was raided by 16 B-24 enemy planes on the afternoon of January 30.

ROOSEVELT 63 YEARS OLD

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—President Roosevelt is 63 years old today, but observance of the date was far overshadowed by the forthcoming meeting with Churchill and Stalin, according to a Washington dispatch.

His whereabouts were not disclosed and the report said it was not possible to report farther on how he spent his birthday. It is believed he has already left the United States for the forthcoming conference.

The President's customary address to the American people thanking the nation for their donations contributed annually on the occasion of his birthday to the institutions fighting the disease of infantile paralysis was read by his wife.

LUBLIN POLISH REGIME RECOGNIZED BY CZECHS

Exchanging Diplomatic Representatives With Moscow Sponsored Government

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 31.—The exile Czechoslovak Government in London announced today that it has formally recognized the Moscow sponsored Polish Provisional Government in Lublin and that diplomatic representatives will be exchanged soon, according to a London report.

It was also reported that powerful sections among the London Poles including Stanislav Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the exile Polish Government in London, still hope that Anglo-American pressure will be brought to bear on Moscow to form a compromise Polish Government.

Soviets Against Fusion

The Soviet Government is reported to have intimated to the British Government that the former is not averse to negotiations for the fusion of the Polish regime in London and the Lublin Government (now removed to Warsaw) on the lines analogous to the Tito-Subasic agreement, should the new regime be headed by Stanislav Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the London regime, according to information received here. It is however believed that the Soviet Union does not desire contact with the London regime, which is regarded as reactionary.

Meanwhile, the relations between the Soviet Union and the exile Czechoslovak regime in London, reported the London Observer, are strained on account of three important points, according to the same information.

(1) The Soviet Union is not satisfied with the attitude of the Czechoslovak regime in London, which is withdrawing recognition of the Lublin Government. Dr. Edward Benes, President of the London regime, is quite willing to recognize the Lublin regime, but is unwilling to proceed against the Anglo-American policy vis-a-vis Poland. He will not define his attitude before the "Big Three" meet.

(2) The Soviet Union desires the Czechoslovak regime to remove into a "liberated" region and cooperate with the Red Army operating in the same region. Benes is not favoring the removal of the regime on the ground of technical difficulties attending the removal of the Government.

(3) The Czechoslovak regime is greatly disappointed over the Soviet propaganda move about the incorporation of Ruthenia into the Ukraine, as revealed by the Moscow broadcast. The question, it is believed, is being utilized as a measure to compel the Czechoslovak regime to follow the Soviet policy in eastern and central Europe.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 31

The retaliation fire on London continues.

In Hungary enemy attacks between the Drave and Lake Balaton as well as between Lake Balaton and the Danube remained unsuccessful while in the western part of Budapest the German-Hungarian garrison is putting up a stiff front against the heavy enemy onslaught. In the northern part our positions were shortened.

At the Upper Silesian front major fighting ensued only in several sectors between Pless, Ratibor and Brieg. Southeast of Rybnik our troops destroyed 40 guns and inflicted high losses on the Soviets. Near Ohlau and on both sides of Steinau, the Soviets attacking from their Oder bridgeheads, were intercepted in counterattacks after fluctuating fighting. Our forces have fought their way back from the Kalisch area after having been supplied by transport formations of the Luftwaffe and they had tied down the major part of a Soviet tank army. From there they pierced the flank of the enemy formations, situated south of Lissa, and prevented them from crossing the Oder. Since January 18 this group has destroyed over 230 tanks.

In the Oder-Warthe bend and north of the Warthe, our troops are engaged in heavy fighting with enemy infantry and tank forces pushing toward the west. North of Flatow and north of Krone on the Brahe River, our counterattack against the enemy reconnaissance formations which had advanced thus far is going on while at the lower Vistula and at the Nogat River the enemy thrusts failed.

The Soviets launched strong counterattacks against our attacks from the western part of East Prussia but these operations were warded off in embittered fighting and 40 tanks were destroyed. South of Koenigsberg, panzer grenadiers threw back the enemy who had advanced to Frisches Haff thus reestablishing a connection with the city which had been lost for some time. In the heavy defense fighting the Koenigsberg garrison destroyed 27 enemy tanks. Our naval forces also yesterday supported the fighting of our troops on the Samland Coast. In Courland renewed enemy breakthrough attempts on Libau remained unsuccessful.

Our fighters and battleplanes despite adverse weather conditions disabled 29 tanks and 44 guns, destroyed 455 vehicles and inflicted high losses on the Soviets in the Hungarian area and between the Carpathian and the Baltic Sea.

The fighting in the center of the Western Front has spread to the Monschau district. After violent artillery preparation, formations of the U.S. 1st Army entered several towns in which fierce fighting is still going on but in the Monschau forest the enemy was intercepted by counterattacks and pressed back. On both sides of St. Vith, the enemy continued his breakthrough attempts but was checked. At the Mosel and Saar front and in the lower Alsace the day passed quietly.

In Upper Alsace, the enemy tried anew to cut off from both sides our positions protruding into the Wasgenwald and half of the enemy tanks, advancing from the Grussenheim sector toward the east were destroyed. At the Colmar Canal the enemy widened his local bridgeheads. North of Muehlhausen and at Sennheim, the enemy's attempted breakthrough toward the north was foiled and heavy casualties inflicted on him. The enemy was thrown back in counterthrust.

Anglo-American low level raiders attacked the western and southwestern German area causing casualties among the civilian population.

9 YANKS IMPRISONED

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—Nine American soldiers in France pleaded guilty of stealing army supplies and were sentenced to five years hard labor in prison and dishonorably discharged by the court martial, according to a Paris dispatch. The men who were repentent and begged to be sent to the front were charged with stealing 1,100 packs of cigarettes, five boxes of rations, 20 pounds of coffee and three cases of bacon.

U.S. AIR FORCES IN CHINA SEEKING BASES IN NORTH

Dictated From Loss of Airfields In Kwangsi and Hunan; Yenan Cooperating

Domei

PEKING, January 29.—Since the loss of their air bases in Kwangsi and Hunan, and particularly after being thrown into confusion in face of the general offensive of the Imperial Japanese Forces in Southwestern China, the United States air forces in China have been showing a tendency to move northward, probably with the intent of making Northwestern China as their second base in China.

Already in the early part of July last year, Edgar Snow, noted American authority on China and especially on conditions in Northwestern China, pointed out the importance and superior features of that section of the country as an air base for raiding Manchoukuo and Japan Proper. Hanson Baldwin, well-known American military commentator, also wrote: "The quickest way for the United States to defeat Japan is to send a large number of bombers to the China continent, and then to advance immediately to Northwestern China the groups of air bases for bombing Manchoukuo and Japan."

Former Vice-President Henry Wallace, who visited Northwestern China during his trip to Chungking, announced in the latter part of last July that the construction of air bases in the northwest was progressing steadily with the adjustment of the Yenan-Chungking relations which had resulted from the Chungking-Soviet conference.

Northwest Favored

Thus, following the loss of the air bases in Southwestern China, the view that new bases should be centered in the northwest has gradually been gaining ground in the United States. At the same time, in China also the urge to move air bases to the northwest had been growing stronger day by day.

From July 29 to 31, Lieutenant-General Barney Giles, Chief of Staff of the American Air Force in China, inspected the Chungking Army, and he not only guided the strategic operations of the mixed American-Chungking forces but he also investigated conditions in the northwest as an air base. In the meanwhile, the Northwestern Inspection party composed of American military officers and technicians who were in Chungking, visited Yenan where they confered with the authorities of the Yenan regime respecting the construction of air bases in their territory and also the matter of giving aid to American pilots in case of forced landings.

Under these circumstances, the construction of air bases in Northwestern China will have progressed considerably. More than 30 American engineers have been sent to the bases at Sian, Paochi, Hanchung, Laohokow, Tihwa and other places, particularly for the purpose of expanding these air fields for use by the B-29's. At Sian, Paochi and Hanchung, which form a triangular group of bases, special attention seems to have been directed to making them bases for bombing Japan and Manchoukuo.

In the first part of November, Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Force, proceded to Chengtu to discuss the matter of air base reconstruction which had been necessitated by the loss of the southwestern bases. It was decided at that conference that Ningsia, Kangsu and Szechwan would become the site of the new air bases. It is also reported that the headquarters of the American air forces in China will be moved to Sian with the loss of the Chengtu group of air bases. Also, following the Yenan-Chungking adjustment, it was said that the air base group around Yenan and the North China region under the Yenan Army would be turned into auxiliary air base territories.

However, the construction of air bases in territory under the control of Yenan constitutes a serious threat to Chiang Kai-shek. To the Chungking regime which is barely able to suppress the present strength of the Yenan Army, the advance of the Yenan Army, the advance of the American air forces into the Yenan area will mean the addition of air strength which at present the Yenan Army does not possess. To the Yenan regime, which is aiming to obtain the leadership in the anti-Japanese resistance by taking advantage of the interference of the United States in China's internal affairs, the northern advance of the American air forces would be a great advantage.

"Because of the great offensive advance of the Japanese Forces on the continent, the American air forces in China as well as the Chungking air force have completely lost their group of air bases in the southwest," declared Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Yenan regime. "In view of such a condition, the only site for the construction of new air bases is in our territory with the close cooperation of the Yenan regime."

Airfields in Shansi

Furthermore, it is said that of late the construction of small-scale airfields in the Shansi, Shantung and Hopei military areas is being rushed. It is particularly notable that in the construction of such airfields, the engineering corps of the Yenan army are being used which is contrary to the usual practice of the Yenan regime of requisitioning farmers for such work.

Since December 1, the Central Yenan Army has been undergoing special training for action in cooperation with the air forces, and also the use of American type of arms is being taught. American officers are training the men of the Yenan Army in parachute jumping. Such an attitude on the part of Yenan to be Americanized has further stimulated the plans of the American air force to move northward, and it is believed that the dream of carrying out landing operations on the Shantung coast, to effect the so-called Nimitz offensive, is being entertained in some quarters.

The northern advance of the American air bases in China requires not only an adjustment of the Chungking and Yenan regimes and the building of groups of air bases in Shensi, Ningsia and Kangsu, just as those at Kweilin, Liuchow and Hengyang in the southwest, but it is also a plan of the United States to grasp the oil resources in Northwestern China by encouraging Chungking to colonize Sinkiang, which is a great undeveloped treasure, and thus to make a first step toward the colonization of China.

U.S., BRITAIN PREPARING FOR ECONOMIC PARLEY

World Conference in London to Discuss Control of Surplus Disposal After War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—Preparatory work by Britain and the United States is under way for the holding of a world economic conference which may take place in London to discuss the control of the disposal of surplus after the war limiting the location of world markets and foreign trade generally, writes the Financial News, quoting information received from reliable sources in Washington.

The removal of wartime governmental trade barriers such as quotas, and of private trade barriers, such as restrictive cartels, will also be discussed at the conference. This, stresses the magazine, is part of the policy already laid by President Roosevelt's and Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreement.

The prevention of the misuse of foreign investment is another point which will be discussed at the conference, according to the magazine. It is said that Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, declared that one of the major objectives of his policy was "an agreement in measures to promote the great expansion of United States foreign trade and of the productiveness and trade throughout the world," and this will probably be the foundation of the United States policy at the conference.

The New York correspondent of the Financial Times reported on December 16: "Plans for the coordination of the British-American reconversion programs are well on the way, and had it not been for the stepped-up United States munitions production they would probably have been tested by now.

"When the war production is finally cut back, the present Anglo-American munitions pooling system will go into reverse to aid the reconversion planning. As a theoretical illustration, if both countries together are producing 30,000 tanks per quarter—21,000 American, 9,000 British—and the revised total needs 20,000, then each country will be cut back to 14,000 and 6,000 respectively.

"Any raw materials being shipped for such a program would, henceforth, be paid for in cash; if they are diverted to civilian production they would take a lower priority to shipping space and could be used only for civilian articles for reconversion. The extent of reconversion by each country would depend on the amount of manpower release and production cutbacks. The purpose of the coordinated plan is to attain a fast and orderly readjustments to peacetime conditions."

NEW SENATORS LAUDED IN BACKING PEACE ORGAN

Their Support Will Boost President's Stand at Anti-Axis Confab, N.Y. Times Says

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 29.—Increased interest of the United States in international cooperation is emphasized by the letter recently sent to President Roosevelt by 16 newly elected Senators, which has been the subject of editorial comments, according to a Washington dispatch.

The New York Times lauds these Senators for clarifying their stand saying, "The letter comes from both parties representing every section of the country and should strengthen the President's power at the forthcoming conference with the Allied nations."

Commenting on the same, the Minneapolis Star says: "The present session of Congress shows more statesmanship than we have seen in Washington for a long time. The action of the 16 newly elected members to the Senate who have announced to the world in general, and to President Roosevelt in particular, their support of a United Nations' organization is one such example of diplomacy worthy of note.

"Both parties in supporting the policy to establish a peace organ based on the Dumbarton Oaks Conference assure the Allies that they stand ready to share the responsibility in world leadership to demilitarize Japan and Germany and undertake the establishment of law and order in the liberated countries."

Praising the courage and foresight of these new Senators, Joseph Grew, American Undersecretary of State at a press conference said that the letter was especially significant in the fact that it was sent in a non-partisan spirit, showing the determination of the American people that the United States must play a full part in building an international organization for the maintenance of future peace and security.

He also disclosed at the press meeting that the United States had received a memorandum from the exile Polish Government asking for the establishment of an Inter-allied Commission which would administer Poland until elections could be held in that country. Grew said that due to the lack of United States congressional appropriation, America's representative on the United Nations wartime Commission had been recalled but a deputy commissioner would continue to serve.

CORRECTION

In Thursday's issue of The Nippon Times, it was incorrectly reported that, Ken Tsurumi, formerly Consul General in Shanghai and Chief Civil Administrator of the Army, has been appointed Director of the Foreign Office Publicity Affair.

Mr. Tsurumi's new post is Foreign Office Research Official of the "Chokunin" Rank.

YUGOSLAV RULER AGREES TO SETTING UP OF REGENCY

Exile Cabinet Resigns; Entrusts Subasic with Formation of New Government

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—King Peter II of the exile Yugoslav Government in London has agreed to the establishment of a Regency in Yugoslavia, a London dispatch disclosed today.

It was simultaneously announced that Premier Ivan Subasic of the exile Government and his Cabinet have resigned and that Subasic has been entrusted with the formation of a new Government. The King has also instructed Subasic to put into effect the agreement signed between Subasic and Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander of the Yugoslav Partisan Army.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav radio has broadcast Tito's views on the present political crisis. He emphasized that the great need in war devastated Yugoslavia was for unity and national movement and said that the National Committee had agreed on this policy headed by Subasic and was willing to allow King Peter to have his Regent in Yugoslavia. However, he declared the King was opposed to an agreement with the National Committee and instead wanted to improve his own conditions and therefore, he added that he had "no further use for the King."

Pravda Hits King Peter

Domei

GENEVA, January 29.—Dealing for the first time with the Serbian crisis, the Pravda has taken a sharp stand against King Peter II of Yugoslavia. According to the British News Service, the paper is quoted as saying that there was no government crisis but "just a personal crisis of the King," and that King Peter's reactionary attitude constituted a danger only to himself, that is, he would be completely separated from the people.

The British News Service also published a speech made by Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Forces, at an anti-Fascist meeting in which "Tito" is said to have repudiated King Peter's doubts regarding the existence of democracy "in Tito's Serbia." The protests voiced at many meetings against the King's declarations were tantamount to a plebiscite, the British News Service added. At one meeting, it is alleged that the people shouted: "We want Tito; we do not want the King."

Facts Worth Noting

Burmese Government

- Dr. Ba Maw—Head of State and Prime Minister
- Thakin Mya—Foreign Minister
- U Kyaw Nyein—Vice-Foreign Minister
- U Ba Win—Interior Minister
- Maj. Gen. Thakin Aung San—Defense Minister
- U Aye—Taxation Minister
- U Thein Maung—Justice Minister
- Thakin Lay Maung—Transportation and Irrigation Minister
- Bandoola U Sein—Welfare and Publicity Minister
- U Tun Aung—Cooperation Minister
- U Set—Finance Minister
- Thakin Than Tun—Commodity and Transport Minister
- U Hla Pe—Forestry, Public Works and Reconstruction Minister
- Thakin Lun Baw—Agriculture and Lands Minister
- U Mya—Education and Public Municipal Minister
- U Hla Min—Commerce and Industry Minister
- U Mya Bu—Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- Col. Ne Win—C-in-C of Defense Army
- Baha Bama Asiayone—Greater Burma Association
- U Tun Sein—Propaganda Director
- U Ba Nyun—Deputy Propaganda Director
- Dr. Thein Maung—Ambassador to Japan

ENEMY'S RELIEF ORGAN MAKES POOR HEADWAY

Food Lack, Critical Living Conditions in 'Freed' Countries Bare UNRRA's Failure

There is no region in Europe "liberated" by the anti-Axis forces, which is today not suffering from an acute shortage of daily necessities, especially of foodstuffs, according to information from a reliable source. And it was in order to bring relief to these regions that the UNRRA (United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) was formed in September, 1943.

Much has been said concerning the activity of the UNRRA but as a matter of practice the organization has yet to achieve results. This is the reason why criticisms of the UNRRA are heard in the very countries in which it intends to work.

One reason for the failure of the UNRRA to live up to the expectations it has raised is its character. To know what in essence the organization is, is to look at history.

The anti-Axis countries wished to perpetuate in the form of a plan for a return to peacetime conditions, something of the wartime common control organ covering munitions, foodstuffs, materials, shipping, production, and resources. In order to achieve this, they felt it necessary to bring under some measure of control even the supply of relief materials. Thus the UNRRA was brought into existence.

The UNRRA works in close combination with the Common Materials and Common Food Boards and its policy is to act impartially in the distribution of relief materials. The organization also decides what materials should be sent to countries which have applied for relief through organs other than the UNRRA. For this purpose there is within the UNRRA an organ whose duty is to inquire into the extent of the need for relief materials in each of the countries "liberated" by the anti-Axis.

Slow Return of Peace

There is a very slow return of peace to all these regions "liberated" by the anti-Axis. That is why the UNRRA has difficulty in deciding how much aid to give even to countries in the dire need of assistance. It feels that there is danger of such materials being used either to promote internal conflict or to enrich profiteers.

Thus the UNRRA is confronted with the necessity of setting up an organ within its organization whose duty it will be to exercise direct control over the distribution of relief materials within the region to which they are sent. It has the further duty of insuring that there are medical supplies available in regions where they are badly needed and to see to it that people who have sought refuge elsewhere shall return as quickly as possible to their homes.

The UNRRA has expanded gradually as the scope of its activity has been enlarged. It has a regulation uniform for its employes, and there is even a school where the staff is trained.

Outwardly the UNRRA has an imposing aspect. But the countries concerned in its development are reluctant to send men of superior abilities to represent them in the organization. It is therefore small wonder that the world at large has doubts of its ability to work under a comprehensive plan.

There is one curious thing in connection with the UNRRA, and that is that in regions where it has been set up to help the inhabitants, there is little desire on the part of the people of the area to receive aid. On the other hand, there are conditions which make it impossible for the organization to work in regions where it should concentrate its energies.

As a matter of principle, the UNRRA is supposed to act only when requested by one of the countries associated with it. But the regime in each recovered territory is desirous of a free hand in the actual work of rehabilitating and relief work among its inhabitants with materials furnished by the UNRRA.

Countries such as France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway, which are in a position to provide themselves with funds, prefer to approach the Common Materials Board for supplies needed in rehabilitation. The Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia also are not in favor of the UNRRA's supervision over the distribution of relief materials within their boundaries. Incidentally, this seems to be one of the reasons for the indefinite postponement of the visit of Herbert Lehman, Director of the UNRRA, to Moscow.

Conditions Unsatisfactory

Yugoslavia and Greece are the only countries where the UNRRA has been chiefly active. In Greece, the peace conditions are unsatisfactory, which explains why the party sent by the UNRRA to work in that country has had to return, at least for the time being. At Cairo, the leaders of the medical party and the party which was to conduct relief work among the children sent by the UNRRA, have been forced to remain idle for several months. The only worthwhile activity of the UNRRA, have been forced to remain idle for several months. The only worthwhile activity of the UNRRA in the Middle East, including Egypt, Palestine and Syria, has been to find shelter for 60,000 refugees from Yugoslavia and Greece.

It is reported that the London branch of the UNRRA has been planning to find shelter for other refugees and to help people to get back to their home towns and villages. However, it seems that no action has been taken on any of these plans.

With regard to relief work in the former Axis territories, it will be undertaken by the UNRRA only at the expense of the regions concerned, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the directors of the organization.

It was not until last September that the UNRRA decided to agree to the extension of credits for use in the work of helping needy mothers and children in southern Italy. The funds at the command of the UNRRA are not large enough to permit it to engage in large-scale relief work, and even where it has sufficient funds it is prevented from doing satisfactory due to the inability of getting the necessary relief materials.

At the time the UNRRA was established, it was generally expected that the European War would be over before 1944 was half through. This circumstance prompted many insinuations to the effect that the creation of the UNRRA was nothing more than the desire on the part of the anti-Axis countries to place them at an advantage in competing for postwar world trade.

Subsequently, it came about that reconstruction had to be undertaken by the UNRRA in various regions. But there was no way of getting the necessary materials as vital war needs had to be met first of all. The UNRRA could have carried out its plans only at the sacrifice of America and Britain, especially of the former.

Patriotic P.I. Youths Take Part in Attacks On Yankee Positions

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LINGAYEN FRONT, January 30.—A certain number of Filipino youths organized a patriotic brotherhood last autumn and a part of these youths have joined the Japanese Forces and participated in attacks on the enemy. Other members are active in other lines in ardent efforts to crush the enemy. Although the results scored by these Filipino youths have not yet become known, the fiery patriotism manifested in their death-defying assaults on the enemy positions has made a deep impression on the entire people of the Philippines.

ELAS-Plastiras Meet Set

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—The conference between ELAS representatives and officials of the Plastiras Government to discuss the settlement of Greece's internal difficulties has been fixed for February 1, it was officially announced today, according to an Athens dispatch. The conference was proposed under the terms of truce which suspended the civil war several weeks ago. It was added that Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British Trade Union Council delegation, together with four other members of his committee for investigating the Greek situation, opened discussions with EAM labor leaders in Levadia on January 27.

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JUNGLE AND HEAT DEADLY FOR U.S. MEN IN PACIFIC

Woman Representative Describes Hardships on Return From Front Line Inspection Trip

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The hardships facing the American soldiers in their battle against the Japanese Forces as well as against the forces of nature were described today by Margaret Smith, a Democrat woman member of the House of Representatives who had actually witnessed the difficulties during her inspection of an American base in the Pacific last autumn.

"We went to the Pacific war area while the American command was in the midst of the Leyte operations," said the woman representative, "and returned before the Luzon Island landing was launched."

"I talked to many hundreds of our soldiers and marines. Not only do these boys have to fight the Japanese, the jungles and the intense heat, but they are at all times exposed to the danger of malignant tropical diseases. Drainage facilities must be installed first of all.

"The foremost question on the Pacific front is the matter of men and supplies. The island we visited was about two or three miles long, just about the right size for the construction of runways and land searchlights and as a refueling base for ships, but our boys must be on the alert for the Japanese soldiers who spring out from their hidings in hills and caves.

"At one island the jungle was levelled with rollers and drainage completed. A small town was constructed in about four months and already transport ships stop here for loading and unloading of men and supplies, but the road America must travel is still long and arduous," she concluded.

New U.S. Envoys Named

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 29.—President Roosevelt has nominated Herman Baruch as the new United States Ambassador to Portugal replacing Henry Norweb, who has been transferred to Panama, according to a Lisbon report. Baruch is a brother of Bernard Baruch, adviser in the Office of War Mobilization, and has been with the Foreign Economic Administration. Roosevelt also sent to the Senate the nominations of Wallace Murray as Ambassador to Iran and Ely E. Palmer as Minister to Afghanistan.

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CHIANG HIGHLY HOPEFUL OF KUOMINTANG-RED TIE

Communists Said Planning to Establish Independent Body in North China

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—Pointing out that relations had improved considerably since the arrival of Chou En-lai, director of the Political Affairs Department of the Yenan regime, in Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek stated that the Chinese people in general are confident with regard to the coming conference, revealed the American magazine Time, according to a Washington report. The Government's policy to employ political means for a peaceful settlement has been consistent, it said, and this policy will eventually succeed because it is in line with the consensus of the people.

Correspondent White was quoted as saying that the Chinese Communists are now considering setting up an independent organization in North China to be called United Committee of Democratic China or something of a similar character. This might mean that henceforth there will be two open governments of Chinese sovereignty and he added that a settlement of China's internal differences by peaceful means would then become entirely unlikely.

It is evident, the Time stated, that Chiang still holds the door open to negotiations and to a peaceful settlement.

Chou Outlines Plans

Meanwhile, the Associated Press in reporting an interview given by Chou En-lai before his departure from Yenan for his first mission, declared that a union of the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party in a democratic coordinated government is likely. Among the many proposals Chou will make to the Kuomintang are the following:

1. Immediate abolition of one party dictatorship.
2. Establishment of a democratic coalition government under a united high command.
3. A union of all anti-Japanese groups.
4. Repeal of all laws repressing the people's freedom.
5. Abolition of all secret police departments.
6. Release of political prisoners.
7. Withdrawal of troops surrounding the border region.
8. Recognition of the legal status of anti-Japanese troops and popularly elected governments in the "liberated" areas.

The object of Chou's present trip, according to Chou's statement to the Associated Press, is to propose to the Kuomintang and the China Democratic League that a preparatory conference of all parties and groups be held.

In this connection, American newspapers last week paid close attention to the statement made at a press conference by the United States Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew when he was asked to comment on the report that an agreement may have been reached between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists. In reply to this question Grew said:

"The State Department has received no confirmation from our Embassy at Chungking of a report to which you refer of a Kuomintang Communist agreement. It would be very gratifying for us to learn of the confirmation of such a report. The United States earnestly desires a strong and united China. To that end our Government has been making utmost efforts to be of service in an appropriate way, such as offering good offices to direct military assistance in the prosecution of the war against Japan and through assisting Chungking's economy to survive the strain of this war."

Foresees Civil War

In an editorial, the New York Herald Tribune declaring that restrained and sensible comments were made by Grew, emphasized that it would be well to keep in mind that unless the conflict is settled by political means as Chiang advocates, it might bring about a dreadful civil war as a result of which China might be divided into two or more nations.

Meanwhile, the Washington Post pointing out in an editorial the improved conditions in China, commented as follows:

Not in many months has there been a more heartening report on China than the one just released by the White House. The report which covers parts of a longer report made in December by Donald M. Nelson to President Roosevelt is couched in carefully qualified language. The Chinese situation, according to the report, has undergone a marked improvement since last summer and it is likely to become progressively better from now on.

Nelson's findings are based on two trips made to Chungking as the President's personal representative, one last September and the other in November. As the result of steps taken in the meantime by both the American and the Chungking Governments, the outlook is so much brighter that his report predicts not merely military improvement for 1945 but also far-reaching gains on the economic front.

Credit for much of this is attributed by Nelson to changes made in the American command in China, the appointment of Major General Patrick Hurley as ambassador, the arrival of American technical experts and the shake-up in Chiang's Cabinet.

Concrete gains were: (1) Positive action to check the Japanese attacks; (2) Creation of a Chinese War Production Board coordinating the central home front effort for the first time and promising a speedy and sharp increase in arms output; (3) The allocation of additional transportation facilities, and (4) Cooperation between the Chungking and American High Commands to start an organized program to bolster the civilian morale, a program which will be helped greatly by the growing efforts of China's productive ability and by a move to strengthen the national economy.

Professor Honored

Colonel Omero Principini, Charge d'Affaires of the Italian Social Republic, presenting the Fascio Littorio to Professor Bunshichi Ohata at the Italian Embassy last week.

Social and General

A reception was given to students of the Italian language course of the School of Foreign Languages of Tokyo at the Italian Embassy in Mita on January 27 under the auspices of Colonel Omero Principini, Charge d'Affaires of the Italian Social Republic.

An emblem representing the Fascio Littorio was presented to Professor Bunshichi Ohata, Superintendent of the students, in appreciation of the deep interest which the Professor has taken in maintaining the course of Italian language at the School. Following the presentation, a short speech was made by Colonel Principini in which he stressed his appreciation of the interest shown by the students in the Italian language and culture.

Indian Independence Day was observed by the Indian residents of Kobe at a gathering held at the Indian Social Society, under the auspices of the Indian Independence League, on January 26 at 11 a.m. The function was opened with the observance of the flag ceremony followed by the performance of the National etiquette. The reading by G.D. Vaswani, Secretary of the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League, of the declaration of Independence formed by the Indian National Congress in 1929, and a speech by the Chairman, Mr. Manghanmal, brought the ceremony to a close.

INTERNEE ISSUE DISCUSSED

554,000 Japanese Held by Enemy, Says Minister Suzuki

Japanese residents who have been detained or forced to live in group camps in enemy countries total 554,000 explained Minister of State Tadakazu Suzuki, who is in charge of the Office of Japanese Residents in Enemy Countries, in reply to the question asked by Masamichi Royama, at the session of the First Division of the Lower House Budget Committee on Sunday.

"In the United States and Canada, the Japanese residents were immediately detained with the outbreak of the war, and those in the Pacific Coast areas were taken to 10 detention camps in the interior," Mr. Suzuki further declared. "In Mexico, Brazil and other countries, too, some of the Japanese residents were detained by force, but they are now enjoying a comparatively free life.

"At first the treatment of detained Japanese in India was very bad, but recently it has been much improved due to the demand made through countries looking after our interests. In Britain there still remain about 300 Japanese residents, but those detained are very few."

Takashi Isaka Reelected

Takashi Isaka was reelected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan Industrial Club at its general meeting on Thursday. Ginjiro Fujihara was newly elected President of its Council.

PEOPLE'S DONATIONS BARED

¥777 Million Given to Army Since Asia War Outbreak

A total of ¥777,000,000 has been donated to the Army by the people since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to December, last year, Lieutenant General Kaneshiro Shibayama, War Vice-Minister, testified at the meeting of the Fourth Sectional Committee of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Monday.

The War Vice-Minister revealed in detail the contributions made by the nation and expressed his deep gratitude. He disclosed that since the beginning of the China Affair, the Army has received ¥77,970,000 as National Defense Fund donations, ¥143,720,000 as military relief fund, ¥15,480,000 as fund for encouraging science and arts, and other donations, the grand total being ¥931,180,000.

An aggregate total of ¥830,638,660 has been contributed to the Navy since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, it was revealed by Seiki Kishida, Parliamentary Navy Vice-Minister, at the same committee meeting.

The donation consists of the National Defense Fund totaling ¥686,603,418, military relief fund of ¥103,764,658, funds for encouragement of science and fine arts totaling ¥19,060,101, and other donations.

TO UPHOLD SHINPU SPIRIT

Inaugural Rites of Special Attack Body Set for February 11

Inaugural ceremonies of Shinpu Special Attack Follow-up Units, or a special attack organization of the entire people of Japan, will take place in front of the Imperial Palace on February 11 at 10 a.m. The formation of the organization was proposed by Colonel Takizo Tsuneoka on the ground that now was the time for all the Japanese nationals to follow in the wake of the Special Attack Corps of the Army and Navy.

All who are in accord with the spirit of the organization are eligible to membership regardless of age or sex. The joining of young men before military age is particularly desired inasmuch as they will join the ranks of special attack corps on entering the services and till that time they will serve as a special attack corps at their respective posts on the production front.

To Advise on Education

An Educational Affairs Committee, comprising of 25 members, has been appointed to act as an advisory and assisting body to the Governor of Tokyo. This step has been taken in view of the growing importance attached to the metropolitan educational world as a result of large scale dispersion of school children, strengthening of student mobilization, turning over of school facilities for other usages and the enhancement of youth training to be directly related to fighting power. Included in the committee are Baron Shigeto Hozumi, vice-president of the Japan Educational Association and a member of the House of Peers, Seiichi Kimura, chairman of the Dai Nippon Ikuei Kai and others.

2nd Census For Chosenese

The second census of Chosenese residents in Japan will be made simultaneously on February 10 by the Justice Ministry in order to perfect the previous census of March 1, 1943. The former census was taken in correlation with the adoption of military conscription system in Chosen. The method of registration for the present census will follow practically along the procedure adopted for the past census and will apply to both men and women.

Vice Adm. Kaizuka Dies

The death in action of Vice Admiral Takeo Kaizuka on the foremost front was announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station under date of February 2.

GOVERNMENT AND IRAPA TO FORM NATIONAL BODY

Tentative Plans Made For New Political Party To Bolster Structure of State

Negotiations concerning the organization of a strong national party, which have been proceeding between the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association in order to revitalize the national structure in view of the crucial stage of the war, reached a tentative solution on Monday.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Managing Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association held a meeting to hear the report of Tsuneo Kanemitsu and Hideyuki Miyoshi, who acted on behalf of the Association in the negotiations with the Government. The substance of the report rendered by the two members was as follows:

a) The Government agrees with the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association on the need of a new political body as contemplated by the Association.

b) The Government recognizes that the new political organization in question must be brought into existence as a body representing the popular forces of the nation and promises cooperation in its formation.

c) The Government will take such steps as may be necessary for the organization of a new political party.

In regard to the third item, questions were raised at the meeting of the Managing Committee and explained by Mr. Kanemitsu.

a) The mission and activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be more exactly defined, so that the Association may act as a subsidiary organ for the furtherance of national administration.

b) The Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association whose main activities will lie in disseminating the policies of the Government in the provinces, will be reorganized.

c) The name of the new political party and similar matters to be fixed in the spirit of cooperation.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee, it was pointed out that the compromise formula differed a good deal from the resolution recently adopted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, which aimed at the creation of a national party through the dissolution of the three bodies, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The tentative solution reached with the Government, may not be quite satisfactory Mr. Kanemitsu said but a second best solution may be the best one considering the prevailing situation.

Japanese Internees in U.S.

Chusaburo Tabata, Sokichi Tabada, Takayuki Tachibana, Zenshiro Tachibana, Shigetaro Taga, Yoshio Tagashira, Seima Tagawa, Hiroshi Tahara, Kameo Tahara, Tojin Tairana, Jitsuo Tachil, Hideki Takahashi, Hideo Takahashi, Izumi Takahashi, Keiji Takahashi, Seitsu Takahashi, Teisuke Takahashi, Terusane Takahashi, Masao Takahashi, Umon Takahashi, Zenji Takahashi, Yoshio Takabatake, Seigo Takai, Suekuma Takagi, Shusuke Takamatsu, Watashi Takamoto, Kana Takara, Morikame Takasato, Shigeto Takashima, Keizo Takada, Toichi Takada, Juntaro Takeda, Sabunori Takeda, Shizuma Takeyamada, Shotaro Takeda, Akisaburo Takehara, Yasutami Takehara, Hotaro Takehara, Nekketsu Takei, Tokuji Takei, Tamezo Taemori, Nobuya Takemoto, Soshiro Takemoto, Kiyoji Takemura, Daiichi Takeoka, Dentaro Takeoka, Kenichi Takeshita, Sadahiko Takeshita, Wataru Takeshita, Takezono, Yasuichi Takeda, Kazunori Takeda, Torao Takeda, Mataemon Takemoto, Chosuke Takeuchi, Jinkichi Takeuchi, Kunitaro Takeuchi, Masato Takeuchi, Shigezo Takeuchi, Naoji Takeuchi, Seiichi Takeuchi, Tsuneo Takeuchi, Kanekichi Seto, Ikutaro Segawa, Yasuro Takiguchi, Torihiko Takumi, Hiroshi Tamabayashi, Iho Takaki, Toshinori Shinnosuke, Tamari, Elsada Tamashiro, Keigyo Tamashiro, Asakichi Tanhara, Giichi Tamura, Katsuchika Tamura, Shintaro Tamura, Yoshihisa Tamura, Taisho Tana, Sannojo Tanabe, Gihei Tanabe, Gengo Tanaka, Giichi Tanaka, Hideo Tanaka, Ichiro Tanaka, Kanryu Tanaka, Kakuo Tanaka, Kanji Tanaka, Katsuichi Tanaka, Kazuaki Tanaka, Kikuzo Tanaka, Kumao Tanaka, Kunihiko Tanaka, Hisahachi Tanaka, Masakichi Tanaka, Masao Tanaka, Ryoichi Tanaka, Sadakichi Tanaka, Shonosuke Tanaka, Tetsuo Tanaka, Yaroku Tanaka, Yashichi Tanaka, Yoshinobu Tanaka, Torazo Tanamachi, Kiyoshi Tani, Shigeki Tani, Masato Tanida, Tomizo Tanikawa, Gaku Taniguchi, Tokichi Tanikaga, Tokuzo Tanimura, Shigejiro Tanioka, Hisanori Tanizaki, Ichitaro Taniwa, Torao Tateno, Tadayuki Tarumizu, Hisashi Tateoka, Zenkai Takiguchi, Koshi Tatehara, Ryuzo Tatsuno, Sukegoro Tawa, Shigeharu Terada, Katsutaro Teraoka, Masutaro Teraoka, Motokichi Terashita, Yoshiyuki Taeruo, Sokichi Teshiba, Keiji Tobinaga, Sokai Toda, Shiro Toda, Shisei Todoroki, Riichi Togawa, Hatsukazu Toishikawa, Kyoshiro Tokunaga, Shinji Tokushiro, Sanetaro Tokuyama, Tsurumatsu Toma, Senichi Tomihiro, Hisashi Tominaga, Gengoro Tonai, Kampei Tonai, Moritaro Tonai, Gimpei Torii, Tadaharu Torii, Rinzo Torisawa, Isao Toshima, Shinji Toyama, Takeo Toyama, Hatsutaro Tomifuku, Haruji Toyofuku, Sumikazu Toyoda, Kayoji Tsuboi, Ryosaku Tsubota, Sadakazu Tsuchida, Yosuke Tsuchida, Sadakazu Tsuchiya, Yoshikazu Tsuchiyama, Katsuichi Tsuda, Motosuke Tsuida, Kokichi Tsuji, Torazo Tsuji, Tsuneemon Tsuji, Sukesaburo Tsukamoto, Takeji Tsuguchi, Iwao Tsunekichi, Yoshitaro Tsuno, Kamekichi Tsunoda, Katsuji Tsuruta, Asaichi Tsushima, Gempachi Tsushima, Saburo Tsutsui, Daiichi Tsuyuki.

(To Be Continued)

Remodelled Remains Of Destroyed B-29 Shown at Hibiya Park

The reconstructed remains of a blasted B-29 that raided Tokyo on December 27 and plunged to its end in the waters off Shinagawa will be on display from February 1 to 20 at Hibiya Park in the open space before the old music stand. The exhibition is sponsored by the Japan Aeronautics Association and there will also be a panoramic exhibition of the various features of the enemy bomber.

News and Views

Japan's Diplomacy
By TSURUTARO ADACHI

Needless to say, the greatest concern of Japan's diplomacy is our neighbor, China. This fact has been stressed anew in the present session of the Imperial Diet, both by the Government and members of the Diet. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu stated in this connection to the effect that the War of Greater East Asia was begun by the China Affair and will end in the settlement of the China Affair. The Foreign Minister elaborated that a settlement of the China Affair is the key to a diplomatic solution of the War of Greater East Asia. For this reason a general peace with China must be realized, he added emphatically. In their interpellations on foreign affairs, the Diet members also stressed this important point.

The relations between Japan and another of her great neighbors, the Soviet Union, also formed an important subject of discussion in the current Diet session. On this question Foreign Minister Shigemitsu declared that the relations between the two countries are governed by the Neutrality Pact. He went on to explain that the two countries, considering the position they occupy in the present international political situation, are maintaining close contact with each other. He also pointed out that their negotiations on all outstanding issues are progressing satisfactorily.

In short, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu laid emphasis on Japan's strong desire to continue friendly and amicable relationship with this great neighbor. In his replies to questions in the Diet, however, Mr. Shigemitsu pointed out that the Government was not blind to the difficulties which lay in the solution of some of the outstanding problems between the two countries. At the same time, however, the Foreign Minister revealed his intention to settle these issues in a spirit of good neighborliness.

Thus, judging even from the discussions in the present Diet session it is quite clear that the greatest aim of Japan's foreign policy is to propel a policy of good neighborliness and amicable relationships among Japan, China the Soviet Union and the great Powers in East Asia—with the ultimate object of bringing about everlasting political stabilization and peace throughout East Asia. And it is manifestly clear that if these three Powers should collaborate in East Asia and Asia, then it would be easy to establish an enduring peace in this part of the world.

Thus, it can be said that the 86th regular session of the Imperial Diet has clarified the most logical policy of the Government as to what the relations of the neighboring three countries should be.

Shimazaki Given New Post

Yoichi Shimazaki, assistant director of the East Manchoukuo General Affairs Office, has been appointed chief of the Board of Information of the General Affairs Board in the Manchoukuo Government, it was announced on February 1.

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STEEL PRODUCTION PLANS SAID WORKING SMOOTHLY

Head of Nippon Iron Firm Confident Substantial Increase Can Be Effected

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, retired, President of the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company, told the press at the Kyushu Works of the company on the afternoon of January 30 that he was absolutely confident of the complete success of the plan to increase the production of iron and steel to the extent demanded by the current war situation.

He stressed that he was sure of a substantial increase in the production above all of special steel essential for the production of aircraft.

The iron ore of Mozan in Chosen, for instance, provides the solution of any question regarding the supplies of iron with which Japan may be faced, he stressed. Continuing, he stated:

"In addition to the iron ore from Chosen and other places across the sea, we have resources of iron within the Japanese mainland of which we may hope still greater things. Many are the means at our disposal for ensuring more than enough supplies of iron for the munitions and other vital industries.

"As long as iron is the factor determining the outcome of the decisive battle which is raging, we have a duty to the State to see that our position in iron is closely safeguarded.

"There is not the slightest foundation for the fear entertained by a small section of the population of the country that there will be some difficulty encountered in getting iron ore by sea transport. I am pleased to be able to make the statement that at this moment a large-scale production of the sort of steel which is desired by the fighting forces is being carried on. Japan still has much, I should say too much, in reserve.

"The technicians and workers in the iron and steel industry in Japan may be counted upon to be completely successful in the attempt to produce in abundance the special steel without which it is impossible to secure an increased production of absolutely superior planes.

Obituary

Dr. Shinkichi Hashimoto, 64, formerly professor of Tokyo Imperial University, died of apoplexy at his Hongo residence on January 30. An authority on the Japanese language, Dr. Hashimoto published many books among which the Phonetics of the Old Japanese Language is well known.

Hisahiro Naito, 87, member of the House of Peers, died of acute pneumonia on Monday evening at his villa in Atami. Mr. Naito founded the Nippon Oil Company in 1888 and became its first President. During his career, the deceased became a member of the Economic Investigation Commission and also of the Imperial Economic Council. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives on two occasions, and in 1925, became a member of the House of Peers by Imperial nomination.

Ujo Noguchi, noted poet, passed away on January 27, at Kochi-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture where he had evacuated. He was 66 years of age. Funeral services were held at his Ibaraki home at 1 p.m. Tuesday. He wrote many poems among which Betsugo (After Departure), Karekusa (Dry Grass), Sajo-no-Yume (Dream on Sand) and Collection of Children's Songs are well-known.

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EFFECTS OF V-ACTION TOLD

About 1,000,000 Londoners Sleep in Underground Stations

Domei

ZURICH, January 29.—About a million people in London spend their nights in underground railway stations, according to the Swiss publication Zuercher Tagesanzeiger which yesterday disclosed in detail impressive reports on the effect and consequences of the uninterrupted bombardment of London by German flying bombs. Accompanying the reports were photographs showing blocks of houses thoroughly destroyed by the V-2 flying bombs.

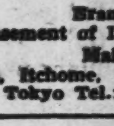
Quoting National Counselor Lenenberger, the paper said that the bombardments have completely disrupted the life of the Londoners and as in the days of the big German air attacks, about a million people sleep in the underground railway stations. They are resting in iron bedsteads a few meters from the track where trains are incessantly arriving and leaving. It said that every night brings to the "underground hotels" new guests who had just been bombed out of their homes and have no other place to stay.

'Freedom' of France Hit

Domei

GENEVA, January 30.—Declaring that the "liberation" of France was nothing but a "Communist inundation," Charles Maurras, Royalist and writer who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the court at Lyons on the charge of "collaboration," according to reliable reports, declared at the trial: "The armistice between France and Germany in 1940 was a patriotic deed and was concluded on honorable terms between soldiers. Marshal Petain saved France." He further declared that Marshal Petain had been recognized by the United States as the "legal state chief" of France and that there were various statements by Admiral William Leahy, former American Ambassador to Vichy, to prove it. It was madness, he declared, to regard loyalty toward Marshal Petain as a "crime."

H. OBA



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Publisher and Printer
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TOKYO, FRI. FEBRUARY 2, 1945

The Background of the 'Big Three' Conference

The problems which confront the forthcoming conference of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin prove how truly the alliance among them is dictated solely by temporary military expediency and how little real agreement there exists in their political aims. For never have there loomed such seemingly insuperable obstacles to agreement among supposed allies as confront the "Big Three" on the eve of their much-awaited conference. In the past the pressing demands of the military situation forced the three Powers to subordinate at least a part of their fundamental political incompatibility to the formulation of their projected coordinated strategy. But this time at the forthcoming conference, with the development of the war rapidly causing a shift in importance from the strictly military to a more distinctly political phase, the strain among the unnatural allies is bound to become more pronounced than ever.

Poland, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, France and the Western European bloc, Rumanian oil, Iranian oil, attitude toward Germany, Lend-Lease arrangements, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and a host of other recently debated issues give some idea of the multifarious points on which the three Powers confront each other with ill-concealed antagonism. It is not only that the traditional Anglo-American prejudice against the Soviet Union arrays the capitalistic imperialist Powers against the Communistic Power; differences hardly less irreconcilable pit the Anglo-Saxon Powers against each other. The cleavage is therefore not a simple one but is obviously triangular.

With what intensity of bitterness the three Powers will come to the conference can be gauged from the acerbity with which they have already engaged in preliminary skirmishes. American publicists have long been casting reflections on the supposedly immoral character of Soviet ambitions, while more recently the Americans have taken to criticizing openly as well the too naked machinations of the British in the so-called "liberated" countries to advance their own special interests. The United States Government has even gone so far as virtually to rebuke Britain officially over the Sforza incident, while isolationist tendencies are beginning to assert themselves in a new form in the growing demand that the American Government push its own interests in Europe and elsewhere at any cost without regard for any attempt at collaboration with others. British publicists have begun to hit back at the Americans, while voices have been raised in Parliament deploring the supposed inclination of Churchill to yield too readily to the Americans in appeasement. The official Soviet journals also have come to break their customary ominous silence to hurl caustic comments upon their Anglo-Saxon detractors.

So critical has the friction become that some elements are frantically seeking to allay the danger. The proposal for more frequent periodical meetings among the three Powers, that there should be at least quarterly meetings of the foreign ministers, represents an obvious attempt to facilitate the ironing out of differences before they become too serious. Senator Arthur Vandenberg's recent suggestion that the United States conclude an alliance with Britain and the Soviet Union which would commit her irrevocably to postwar political collaboration with them on as binding a basis as her present military alliance with them, is a recognition of the fact that political collaboration among the three has been far more difficult than military cooperation and is an attempt to remove some of the difficulty by allaying the suspicion that the United States will not revert to a purely individualistic independent course of action.

But these proposed remedies cannot possibly solve the problem, for the differences among the three Powers are too deep-seated and fundamental to be eradicated by any mechanical contrivances. Neither are the issues over Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Dumbarton Oaks and all the rest of any importance in themselves, for they are but effervescent surface manifestations of more underlying conflicts. Even if these particular issues should be successfully settled, the fundamental problem would still remain to breed new issues and new controversies.

The fundamental problem is that all three of the Powers are motivated by a lust for power which cannot tolerate the independent existence of the others. The United States is striving for nothing less than world hegemony. Walter Lippmann's advocacy of an "Atlantic Community" means the inclusion and subordination of Britain along with minor satellites in a gigantic American sphere of influence straddling the Atlantic, while his concern for a working agreement with what he calls the "Russian orbit" is nothing but an anxiety to confine the Soviet Union in a restricted sphere from which she will not be able to challenge American supremacy. Such a contrivance as a world security organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks is merely a device to bind Britain and the Soviet Union to America's scheme of world dominance. Strengthened domestically by his recent election victory and by such a tendency as that typified by the recent pledge of support given him by the sixteen newly elected "freshmen" senators, Roosevelt and his new aggressive Secretary of State Stettinius are determined to push the ambitious American aims more vigorously than ever.

Britain on her part, recognizing the danger of being overshadowed by both the American and the Soviet Colossus, is busily engaged in trying to undermine American power and to stem the spread of Soviet influence while intervening in the various countries of Western and Southern Europe to consolidate a control over those regions which would furnish a basis for her to stand as an independent major Power. While the war was in a predominantly military phase, Britain could not afford to offend the United States upon whom she was militarily and economically dependent, but with the war now passing increasingly into a political phase, the British are becoming increasingly ready to assert themselves against the Americans.

The Soviet Union, knowing full well the prejudiced attitude of the British and Americans and their designs to restrict her power, and keenly feeling also the disproportionate contribution she has made in the prosecution of the war, is little inclined to let the United States and Britain have their way. Cognizant of her own phenomenally enhanced strength and prestige, she is determined to gain a place in the sun to which she feels her position entitles her.

Motivated by such mutually incompatible aims, these three Powers cannot possibly find a basis for a long-term political agreement. To be sure, as long as the present war continues, common military objectives will cause them to keep up an appearance of a certain degree of political unity. But the coming "Big Three" conference will find it harder than ever before to maintain this appearance. It means that these three Powers with their inexorably irreconcilable antagonisms constitute the last place from which the world may hope to secure enduring peace in the future.

Out of Season

Two armies were engaged in battle on a sparsely wooded hillside. The sounds of shots echoed through the hills.

Caught between both lines of fire was a dazed and trembling pheasant. The bird was too bewildered to move. It merely stood on one spot dodging bullets. Finally the pheasant lost its temper. Ruffling its feathers in anger, it turned first toward one army and then toward the other:

"Better take it easy, fellows," it chirped. "I'm out of season."

Out of Hearing

Mrs. DeJohns: "And did you know I am sending my daughter abroad to study singing?"

Bored Neighbor: "No, I didn't, but it's very thoughtful of you."

JAPAN'S TRUE SPIRIT

U.S. Fails to Understand Most Vital Fact About Us

By MICHIO HARADA
Director of the Okura Spiritual and Cultural Institute

Some American war leaders have recently begun to advocate the destruction of the mystical belief of the Japanese people as a final means to win the War of Greater East Asia. This thought that the end of the war would not come merely through the destruction of the military, industrial and political facilities of Japan, but that it could come only through the elimination of the Japanese spirit, may testify to some progress of the American materialistic conception of Japan.

Their understanding of the Japanese spirit, however, I should say, is of the ridiculous stage and superficial, because if they really understood its true meaning, they should have by this time already come to the gloomy conclusion that victory for them is impossible. The very fact that it took them more than two months to capture such a small island like Saipan with less than 20,000 inhabitants absolutely isolated, could tell them this truth. Let them remember that each Japanese, whatever his circumstances and experiences, has a spirit to live and die gladly for the Tenno—the Emperor. The question naturally occurs: "How many years would be required by the Americans to annihilate the whole Japanese nation with a population of a 100,000,000 and a natural increase of a million annually?"

The Americans should know that it is impossible for them to attain their ambition of destroying the Japanese spirit.

Japan's Spiritual Power

I need not explain all the Japanese preparations to defend East Asia. Suffice it to say, however, that this spiritual power of Japan lies at the root of all preparations. Fundamentally, Japan is different from other countries in construction. Whereas foreign countries are constructed for the purpose of solely promoting the welfare of the individual, the establishment of Japan is for the purpose of guarding the prosperity of the Imperial Throne and to radiate its light in the whole world.

Japan was established by Amaterasu-O-Mi-Kami, the Heaven-Shining-Great-Deity, whose posterity only is destined to be the Tenno. The Tenno is an endless bloodline beginning from Amaterasu-O-Mi-Kami and inheriting Her Godhood, and the people are destined to guard the Tenno forever. All these things are manifested in the oracles of Amaterasu-O-Mi-Kami, and we have proved them in history. The Tenno is not a despot in the foreign meaning of the word, but rather a God of Mercy in a religious meaning. All the people find their highest happiness in dedicating their all to the Tenno.

One of the most typical mystics, Eckhart, once stated his case regarding a true spiritual life, thus: "That a man should have a life of rest and peace in God is good; that he should bear a painful life with patience is better; but that he should find his rest even in his painful life, that is best of all. Concerning this, Josiah Royce, American philosopher, has written in his famous book, "The Philosophy of Loyalty," that this last state, the finding of one's rest and spiritual fulfilment even in one's very life of toil itself, is precisely the state of the loyal, in so far as their loyalty gets full control of their emotional nature. Royce says: "Your own peace of spirit will be meaningless unless it is the peace of one who is willingly devoted to his cause. The truly serene of spirit are to be found at their best amongst the loyal."

'Mitami-Ware'

Royce has highly admired the spirit of Japanese loyalty, but it did not come from Bushido as he believed. This spirit came naturally from the ancient Japanese self-consciousness of Mitami-Ware—Your subject—I, or in other words: I am not my own, but yours. In the earliest Japanese books it was written that our forbears had said: "We will not die peacefully, but will die by the side of our Tenno. If we go to the sea our bodies shall steep in the water. If we go to the hills, over our corpses the grass shall grow." Bushido is originated in the tradition of this spirit of loyalty, and the Way of the Subjects now prevailing among us Japanese arises also from this thought.

Not only officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces but the ordinary people themselves are ready to live and die for the Tenno in any emergency. The severer the American attacks against Japan become, the stronger will be the spirit of our loyalty.

I think that the present war will continue as long as America fails to grasp an understanding of this Japanese spirit and Japan's mission in the interests of the whole world.

Haitches

"What a large family you have, Mrs. Jones."

"Yes'm, and the funniest thing it is that all names begin with a haitch. There's Orace, Erbert, Enry, Ugh, Ubert, Arold, Arriet and Etty-all except the last one—and we had her named Halice."

ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES IN ASIA AND EUROPE

British Resent Interference in India—U.S. Authorities Seeking Payment of Lend-Lease Aid in Kind

Editor's Note: The following article by Kumeo Hamada, Extra-Secretary of the Board of Information, appeared recently in the Gaiko Jiho.

I

The close relation maintained now between the United States and Britain is perhaps proof that blood is thicker than water. They are, in fact, cooperating closely for the destruction of Japan and Germany whom they detest as obstacles to the Anglo-American domination of the world. Painting this Anglo-American collaboration in very rosy colors, Winston Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons on August 20, 1940, declared that, like the Mississippi, it would go on flowing forever.

However, this Mississippi of Anglo-American cooperation has a tricky undercurrent. The conflict of interests between Britain and America, that is, the antagonistic national ambitions of the two countries—Britain desperately trying to keep the British Empire together and America bent on disrupting or absorbing the British Empire—are bound to become clearer as Britain's dependence on America increases with the consequent intensification of the invasion of the American influence into British territories. The American influence is already encroaching on or sweeping away the British influence everywhere, to hasten the collapse of the British Empire.

Difficult Relation With U.S.

To maintain her relationship of military alliance with the Soviet Union, Britain has only to agree to the division of Europe between themselves at the expense of the small countries in Northern and Eastern Europe, in the Balkans and in Western Asia, but the matter cannot be arranged so simply with America. In order to repay America for her wartime aid, Britain has to cede to America important rights and interests in the dominions and colonies which are her own flesh and blood. In this sense, Britain's continued dependence on American aid cannot but lead to the virtual disintegration of the British Empire.

As for America, she is unswervingly pursuing her set object of bringing Britain under her control. The four main objectives of her dollar imperialism, aiming at the conquest of the world are undoubtedly the domination of all the Americas through the manipulation of the principle of Pan-Americanism, the establishment of a big Anglo-Saxon Empire through the absorption of the British Empire, the colonization of all Asia and the conversion of the European countries into virtual dependencies through the elimination of Japan and Germany, and the blockading of the Soviet Union through the monopolistic command of the seas and air of the world.

These form the nuclei of America's new world policy, and her encroachment on British interests has been pushing forward boldly with the progress of the present Great War. This found its first concrete expression in the lease America acquired of naval bases in the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere for a term of 99 years, and it has since been going forward with a speed commensurate with the tempo of the war situation. Britain's vested rights and interests in Canada, Australia, India, Africa, Western Asia and South America are thus gradually being encroached upon by America, and securities for Britain's mounting debts to America are secured in the hands of the American troops stationed at the keypoints all over the British Empire.

In this way, America's absorption of the British Empire is in process of materialization. The decline in her naval strength and in her commerical fleet strength, the two main factors which once gave Britain the controlling position in the world, coupled with the dwindling influence of the pound sterling, has considerably reduced Britain's voice and initiative in world politics and economics, and she now finds herself in such an unenviable position that she cannot protect her own territory without America's aid. It is, indeed, no exaggeration to say that Britain now lies absolutely at America's mercy.

Britain's Pitiful Position

America wants to swallow Britain up and Britain is wriggling and writhing in her desperate attempt to avoid America's claws. The theory advanced in some American quarters in favor of the dismemberment and absorption of the British Empire, the voice heard in favor of the dismemberment and absorption of the British Empire, the voice heard in America demanding British oil interests or the permanent joint use of British strategic bases as compensation for America's aid, America's policy of making Britain play second fiddle to herself which was manifest at the Anglo-American Oil Conference, at the Aviation Conference, at the Postwar Relief and Reconstruction Conference and at the Currency Conference, and the incursion of American influence into the British Imperial bloc (the dispatch of American forces into British territories and the supplies of arms of the dominions and other British possessions) all forebode the forthcoming ruin of the British Empire.

Angered by this American offensive, Churchill bitterly remarked that he did not become His Majesty's first Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, while Anthony Eden, with a feigned air of confidence, declared that the British Empire would never fall from its position as a first-rate Power. They are nevertheless inwardly very uneasy about the future of their Empire. The Conference of the Prime Ministers of the Dominions held in May and the plan of Churchill and Eden to divide Europe into two spheres of influence, British and Soviet, are attempts to consolidate and reorganize the British Empire.

Only Superficial

The Anglo-American collaboration is, after all, only skin-deep. Beneath the thin surface of seeming friendship there exist mutual jealousies and antagonisms born of a sharp conflict of interests. Behind the smoke-screen of Anglo-American collaboration a terrible scene of struggle is being enacted.

The Lyttelton affair of June last and the more recent Philipps affair were outward expressions of the discord smouldering within Anglo-American collaboration.

The Lyttelton affair arose out of the remark made by Oliver Lyttelton, the British Minister for Munitions Production, at a public function that it was America that provoked Japan to the war. His remark was absolutely correct, but as it touched America on her sorest point, it excited American opinion considerably. The New York World Telegram, in the course of its comment on the subject, said that the Americans are still unable to place their entire confidence in the British. They know that it was due to Britain's failure to take a firm stand, jointly with America, for the Nine Power Treaty at the time of the Manchurian Incident that the series of events culminating in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor were precipitated in East Asia, averred the American journal, which further attributed the inadequate defense of Pearl Harbor at the start of the war to the fact that on the advice of the British Government, the American Government had divided its fleet between the Pacific and the Atlantic. America could not regard Britain's attitude toward the Pacific War without misgivings either, the American paper added.

Alarmed at the storm of criticisms Lyttelton's utterance provoked in America, Churchill caused Halifax, the British Ambassador in Washington, to tender an apology to the American Government, while making Lyttelton speak in the same apologetic strain in the House of Commons.

The Philipps Affair

The superficiality of Anglo-American collaboration revealed itself again in the Philipps affair. The affair had its origin in the scathing criticism of Britain's India policy by William Philipps, Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, who, as the result of Britain's protest, had to resign his post as political adviser to General Dwight Eisenhower. To add fuel to the fire of the Anglo-American differences over the Indian problem, Drew Pearson, an American journalist notorious for sensational disclosures, not ony divulged the contents of Philipps' report to President Roosevelt on India but exposed the fact that the British authorities intercepted Roosevelt's personal letter to Mahatma Gandhi.

It is said that Philipps' report to Roosevelt lays stress on the following three points:—(1) The Indian people do not feel any responsibility for participation in the anti-Axis warlike action as they are denied a voice in Indian politics. They look askance at the Atlantic Charter which they take to be an instrument designed for the exclusive benefit of the white peoples. Consequently, the Indian troops as they are today are no more than mercenaries. Even worse is the attitude of the Indian populace toward the war. They are lukewarm or indifferent, and, worse still, the feeling of grievance is steadily growing among them. (2) This is the time for the British people to make strenuous efforts to improve conditions in India. The time has come for them to act. It is at least incumbent on them to name a date at which the Indian people should be granted independence after the war. (3) In view of her military position in India, America ought to have a voice in the settlement of the Indian problem. The British opposition to America's intervention in the Indian problem is wrong, for things as they are America is the protagonist in the war against Japan.

Philipps' report, no doubt, strikes the keynote of America's India policy. It attacks the British policy toward India and assumes America's right of intervention in the Anglo-Indian dispute. It gives evidence of America's right of intervention in the Anglo-Indian dispute. It gives evidence of America's ambitious design on India. Britain could not stand it, and stigmatizing Philipps as persona non grata, the British Government asked the American State Department for his immediate recall. America's lust for India is, however, so strong that Britain's show of repugnance against it only serves to stimulate the American offensive the more.

In the vehement controversy that ensued, Senator Chandler, claiming that America is entitled to interfere in Indian affairs, took Britain severely to task, declaring that the action she took in the Philipps affair was highly prejudicial to Anglo-American friendly relations. Wiegand, in the Journal-American, opined that notwithstanding the intimate personal relationship existing between Roosevelt and Churchill, the Indian problem is apt to cause schism between America and Britain, for whereas Britain holds rigidly to her imperialistic policy toward India, America is a great lover of freedom and independence. While admitting the grave difficulties besetting the Indian independence problem, he sharply reminded Britain that she had acquired India chiefly by means which are condemned today as aggressive. Senator Johnson, concurring in Philipps' view that the British Government is entirely responsible for throwing the Indian problem into its present confused state, went so far as to declare that so long as Britain sticks to her present Indian policy, the anti-Axis operations in the Indo-Burmese region are bound to suffer serious setbacks. He even introduced a resolution in the Senate demanding the recall of the British and Indian representatives in Washington as persona non grata. When one British M.P. in a letter to the New York Times on September 5, defended Britain's India policy against American criticisms, opposing the immediate grant of independence and the idea of America's intervention in the Indian problem, Johnson returned to his attacks vigorously. Quoting Stilwell that the position of the Indian troops is no better than that of mercenaries, he insisted on the speedy application of the Atlantic Charter to India. The American hand is also most probably at work behind the proposal made by the Indian president of the India League of America that an Indian Mediation Committee consisting of the American, Soviet and Chinese representatives be set up.

Reason for Clash

In short, the Philipps affair embodies a clash between America who is covetous of British territory and Britain who is jealously guarding it. If America is aiding Britain in the war, it is not because she desires to maintain the British Empire. She is aiding Britain simply as the means of realizing her ambition of dominating the world. She is inwardly looking forward to the eventual fall of British territories into her own hands, a contingency which she is contriving to bring about by intensifying their dependence on herself, especially in economic matters, through her aid for Britain.

America's India policy is framed in furtherance of this open design. It is not for the sake of the Indians that America is critical of the British rule of India. She pleads for the freedom and independence of India because she thinks that independent India affords better facilities than British-ruled India for the advance of dollar interests and that it tends to render that country more amenable to her control.

American critics of the British rule of India who at first showed special interest in the application of the Atlantic Charter to India are now urging the independence of India chiefly from the point of view of its strategic value in prosecuting the war successfully against Japan. This is accounted for by the fact that with the progress of the war, America's advance into India has actually been proceeding apace, as witness the dispatch of American forces into that country, America's capitalistic and technical aid for the industrialization of India, the growth of Indo-American trade, the increase of the Lend-Lease supplies to India and the control of 700 miles of railways in Eastern India by the American army. To these new developments are also traceable America's constant criticism of the British operations on the Indo-Burmese front, discord between Mountbatten and Stilwell, the assertion of the New York Times that America's destiny is closely associated with India's future development and the contention of the Chicago Sun that America bears heavy responsibility for India's independence and that consequently it behooves her to pledge herself to the liberation of India after the war.

The Lyttelton and the Philipps affairs reveal only one section of the incompatibility of Anglo-American interests. A sharp conflict of Anglo-American interests is manifesting itself constantly and everywhere.

Britain and America cannot see eye to eye with each other on the strategic ground, for the one stands for the Europe First principle and the other for the Pacific First principle. That their policies toward Europe, toward Asia, toward South America and toward various postwar measures are at variance are facts too obvious to need explanation.

(To Be Concluded)

WITH THE MOBILIZED STUDENTS

Workers Doing Utmost to Augment War Production

By YASUJI ITOH
(From Contemporary Japan)

I

As a college professor supervising groups of students mobilized for factory work, accompanying them to workshops and living with them in factory dormitories, the writer has had ample opportunities to make first-hand personal observations of college students working for the country at war, living in wartime and reacting to the development of the war situation. The students mobilized, as mentioned here, are all those who were formally studying in the departments coming under the general category of law and literature; none from the department of science or of engineering is included. Before they were assigned to workshops, they were sent to live in factory dormitories and made to see things in and around the plants for about a week. Thus they familiarized themselves with the environment of factory life in preparation for actual work. Then for a few weeks they were given preliminary training, and they felt the strain of work, unaccustomed as they were, quite visibly. And before they were finally assigned to factory work, they were made to undergo a quality test, on which occasion they were asked to submit in writing their preferences for types of work. When the records were classified and scrutinized, it was found that the highest percentage or preferences was not for easy but for hard, difficult jobs. Such a revelation, surprising as it was, automatically proved that the mobilized students were just as anxious to perform heavy labor as they are ordinarily eager to prosecute their studies on law and literature diligently. These "gentlemen-workers" are now doing their utmost to augment war production.

Desire to Serve Country

Whenever one hears of students called to the colors saying that they wish to be dispatched to the front as early as possible to fight for the country, one wonders whether some of them are not deliberately making a pretense of courage. But now that the writer has had ocular evidence of their sincere patriotic desire to serve the country selflessly and faithfully, realizing by themselves the seriousness of the situation and preferring hardship to comfort, his confidence in student soldiers and workers has become definitely established. Still, the hard-boiled critic may ask whether the sincere patriotism evinced by the mobilized students does not represent an emotional outburst on their part propelled by the current trend of the popular patriotic sentiment. The most appropriate reply that can be given to him is to draw his attention to the stupendous amount of work that is being done by the mobilized students to contribute substantially to production expansion. When the writer after a recess of several weeks returned to his groups of students workers, he found them doing their designated jobs in full vigor and better fitted physically and technically. Particularly was he amazed at their grimness to carry on their hard, difficult tasks successfully. With blast-furnaces full of molten iron registering 2,000 degrees heat as their constant partners, they were working so efficiently and precisely as though they were long used to such work. If their parents should see them doing such heavy work, they might feel inclined to object mildly to the assigning of students of law and literature to this kind of duty requiring the highest skill and experience of several years. Some of them at colleges were typical "pale-faced intellectuals." But seeing them working vigorously at factory-benches one is forced to make a new estimation of them: they have turned full-blooded workers.

Spirit of War

Almost daily one or two incidents happen depicting how the mobilized art students have tuned themselves to the spirit of war work in abundant devotion. One evening the father of a student sent a message to a dormitory requesting that his son be granted leave of absence for a week to be at the side of the deathbed of his aged grandmother. He was granted leave immediately, but he expressed his unwillingness to comply with the request of his father. He said: "Since I am now engaged in the work of contributing my share to the production of war materials, I feel that I must not be absent even for a week from work, especially so when the war situation is critical. I really feel sorry for my grandmother." This was an extraordinary statement in view of the traditional Japanese family system and sentiment. In this case, ordinarily the student ought to have returned home to see his dying grandmother. Another student worked so hard that he became ill. The doctor ordered him three weeks' rest in hospital, but he refused to go saying that he would become well shortly. However, he was persuaded to go to hospital, and when he got a little better he immediately returned to his work. When other students advised him not to work as he was still unfit, he replied: "Saipan is gone. We must not give the enemy time; we must do our bits to increase war production, and thus fulfil our duty as the defenders of the home front." As he grew better, his working zeal increased. He began coming to work thirty minutes earlier than his fellow-students. During this half hour, he used to sweep the students' rest-room in the factory, though no one had asked or ordered him to do so. And whenever a call for overtime work would be issued, he would volunteer for it ahead of others. Later on, he hurt his left hand, but cheerfully said: "I still got the right hand, I can hold the hammer." Actually he continued to work by holding the hammer in his right hand, though his left hand was in a sling.

Splendid Accounts Given

Those art students who were found not suited to heavy physical exertion and also those who were found to possess special talents for office work, especially for compiling statistics and drawing charts, were detailed to work in factory offices. They are now giving splendid accounts of themselves. These special student workers in each factory are under the charge of a student captain who, as their representative, acts as a liaison officer with the factory management. Because the post is a responsible one, the captain chosen is a student endowed with sociability, negotiating ability and, above all, good leadership. Not infrequently the students would make innocent but wild demands on the management and the latter's treatment of the former would show a lack of understanding of the ways and psychology of the students, and thus mutual conflicts would begin to develop which, however, are skilfully smoothened out at the very beginning by the captain. The adoption of the procedure of appointing student captains in factory offices has led to the discovery of a new set of abilities of the students mobilized for war work. When a pertinent suggestion is given to a group or groups of students requisitioned for factory work by the supervising professor, it is the student captain who is entrusted with the solution of such questions as working conditions and remunerations. And the student captain solves them displaying a remarkable efficiency and to the satisfaction of all concerned. For this reason, it becomes sufficient for the supervising professor to give occasional constructive suggestions to the student captain on basic matters.

Family-Like Atmosphere

Although the life of the student factory workers in a dormitory is governed by something like military discipline, there are nevertheless certain redeeming features which distinguish it from that of soldiers in the barracks. In off hours, for instance, the students enjoy the privilege of reading Japanese literature or listening to the masterpieces of Western music. Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" and Bach's "Violin Concerto" are among their favorite phonograph records, while the literary works of the prominent writers of the Meiji period seem to have a special fascination for them. The discipline that is imposed on them, in spite of its quasi-rigid character, is essentially family like; for the students live in their dormitory as one big family. They do not feel that they are being oppressed; they feel as if they were living in a family created by themselves according to their own choice and liking. In the military sense, they can be called the "factory soldiers" of Japan. And due to these "factory soldiers," no meager portion of the main duty of the home front, the duty of advancing war production for the successful prosecution of the war, is being performed on a sound and uninterrupted scale.

The most serious problem for the mobilized students, though never expressed by them, is the possible lowering of their scholastic standard. Of course, factory work forms in itself elements of popular scientific education, but that is not enough. The students would welcome lectures delivered at their places of work by their respective professors from colleges on the same subjects as they were studying in class rooms. Under such a system, both industry in factory work and success at examinations held after the completion of lectures will give them the same benefit as the regular class work either for graduation or for advanced studies. It is too early to dilate upon the whole system of student labor in factories from the points of view both of the productive effort and wartime education, one thing, however, is certain—that is, the mobilized students no longer form an auxiliary labor force, but an integral part of productive manpower, and that they function in many factories as an essential factor in the improvement of the morale and working efficiency of such plants. As in the case of students mobilized for fighting services, who, because of their general educational background, higher common sense, intellectual power and better judgment, can become as good as crack soldiers in a very short time, so the student workers can also master any kind of technical work in factories with as high efficiency as those of skilled operatives in due course of time.

(To Be Concluded)

Canny Scot

Englishman: "I wonder why Scotsmen are so good at golf?"

Jew: "Well, you see, they realise that the fewer times they strike the ball, the longer it will last."